AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

a light emitting layer formed on an outer surface of the first substrate, wherein the light emitting layer is in direct contact with the first substrate;

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Original): The LCD of claim 1, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

4. (Original): The LCD of claim 3, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephehalate (PET).

5. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

an organic light emitting element formed by interposing a first insulating layer on an outer surface of the first substrate;

a second insulating layer and a protective layer formed over an entire surface of the organic light emitting element;

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

6. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the organic light emitting element comprises a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer, and a second electrode.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

9. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, further comprising color filter layers between the second substrate and the common electrode.

10. (Original): The LCD of claim 8, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephehalate (PET).

11. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of a first substrate, wherein the light emitting layer is in direct contact with the first substrate;

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

12. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:

forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and

forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

13. (Original): The method of claim 12, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and

forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

14. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

15. (Original): The method of claim 11, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

16. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of a first substrate;

forming a light emitting layer on an outer surface of the first substrate, wherein the light emitting layer is in direct contact with the first substrate; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

17. (Original): The method of claim 16, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

18. (Original): The method of claim 16, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:

forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and

forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

19. (Original): The method of claim 18, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport

layer on the first electrode in order; and

forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

20 – 21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

a first substrate having a surface and an outer surface and a light emitting structure fabricated on the outer surface thereof;

a second substrate confronting and spaced apart from the surface of the first substrate; and

a liquid crystal material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

23. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure is a light emitting diode.

24. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure comprises:

a first insulating layer disposed on the outer surface of the first substrate;

a first electrode disposed on the first insulating layer;

an organic film layer disposed on the first electrode; and

a second electrode disposed on the organic film layer.

25. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic film layer comprises:

a hole transport layer;

an organic light emitting layer; and

an electron transport layer.

26. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiphene.

27. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

28. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, further comprising thin film transistors disposed on the surface of the first substrate.

29. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

30. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate, wherein the light emitting layer is in direct contact with the first substrate;

bonding the first substrate to a second substrate such that a surface of the first substrate is spaced apart from and confronts the second substrate; and

disposing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

31. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

32. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the forming the light emitting structure comprises:

forming a first insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate;

forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;

forming an organic film layer on the first electrode; and

forming a second electrode on the organic film layer.

33. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein forming the organic film layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

34. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any

one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiphene.

35. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

36. (Original): The method of claim 30, further comprising forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on the surface of the first substrate.

37. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are comprised of an organic material.

38. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

a first substrate and a second substrate;

a light emitting structure formed on an outer surface of the first substrate, the light emitting structure including:

a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

an organic layer on the first electrode,

a second electrode on the organic layer,

a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a surface of the first substrate;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate,

wherein the first substrate is in direct contact with the light emitting structure.

39. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate perform an additional function of polarization.

40. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

41. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 40, wherein the organic material is any one

of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), and polyethyleneterephehalate (PET).

42. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the light emitting structure further includes an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

43. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 42, wherein the light emitting structure further includes a protective layer on the second electrode.

44. (Previously Presented): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a light emitting structure on an outer surface of a first substrate, wherein forming the light emitting structure includes:

forming a first electrode over the outer surface of the first substrate,

forming an organic layer on the first electrode,

forming a second electrode on the organic layer,

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a surface of the first substrate; and

providing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate.

45. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

46. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the organic layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;

forming an organic light emitting layer; and

forming an electron transport layer.

47. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) and polyalkylthiphene.

48. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

49. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first substrate is a polarizer comprised of an organic material.

50. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming an insulating layer on the outer surface of the first substrate.

51. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 51, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming a protective layer disposed on the second electrode.